Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,———"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.*———Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 2, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 15, 1842. { NUMBER 53.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for March, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
15 Tuesday,	6 6	5 54				
16 Wednesday,	6 5	5 55				
17 Thursday,	6 4	5 56	Last Quarter,	3	7	50 E.
18 Friday,	6 3	5 57	New Moon	12	12	58 M.
19 Saturday,	6 1	5 59	First Quarter,	19	5	13 E.
20 Sunday,	6 0	6 0	Full Moon,	26	8	30 M.
21 Monday.	5 59	6 1				

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...F

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

Law Notice.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in offering his professional services to the citizens of Western North Carolina, and solicits their friendly patronage in the practice of Law and Equity, in the following Courts, viz: Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Burke, Yancey, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, and Cleveland. He further assures the public, that his whole time will hereafter be devoted exclusively to the profession of Law, and that a strict attention to his client's interests shall be given, and a regular attendance in the above Courts may be confidently expected. Those who have hitherto confided their interests to his keeping, will please accept this as a tender of his highest regard and best thanks for their disinterested friendship. His office and residence is in Lincolnton, where he will be pleased to receive any communications addressed to him, in his professional line of business.

BALIS M. EDNEY.

January 28, 1842. 48...F

The Bankrupt Law

IS in operation since the 1st instant, and the subscriber has received several applications for his professional aid. He is about to engage his services, and is willing to increase the number of applications, which will diminish the expense to the applicants.

The District Court of the United States has sole jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in Bankruptcy, which for this District, (Cape Fear,) sits at Wilmington, and all Petitions are referred by the order of Judge POTTER to that Court, which next sits on the 2nd of May next.

All persons owing debts and wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of this act, and of the services of the undersigned, will apply early; with an accurate list of their creditors, the residence and amount due each creditor, together with an accurate inventory of all their property, rights and credits of every kind and description, and the location and situation of said property.

Application can be made either in person, or by mail, post paid, to the subscriber; who can always be found at his office in Charlotte. He will, however, be at the next Superior Courts of Cabarrus and Lincoln. JOHN H. WHEELER,

Atto. at Law.

Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1842. 50...F

☞ The Lincoln Republican will please copy 3 weeks.

Coach Making.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail.—All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds.
Printed on good paper, and for sale at this Office

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

COTTON,

AND

Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury,) is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE.

N. B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF

COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound.

EDWARD BURAGE.

December 7, 1841. 39...F

New Concern.

FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES!

Sandry & Gundry inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening for sale, at their Store nearly opposite the "Charlotte Hotel," a very heavy and selec stock of the various articles embraced in their line of business;—among which will be found the following:

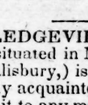
French Brandy and *Holland Gin* of the very best quality, and various domestic liquors.

Wines of almost every variety and of the choicest brands.

Cordials, Rum Shrub, London Porter, and Perfect Love.

Oysters, Pickled Scotch Herrings and smoked Spanish do., Sardines (from Venice,) Codfish, Coffee, loaf and brown Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Cheese, butter Crackers, Arabian Dates, Candies, (a great variety, including French Kisses,) Currants, Oranges, Lemons, Pepper, Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, fine Soap, Starch, sperm and Tallow Candles,

A LARGE STOCK OF



Ladies' and Gentlemen's

SHOES,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY;

And numerous other articles, comprising the largest and most desirable stock of Groceries ever offered in this market—all of which will be sold on very moderate terms for *cash*, or on a credit to punctual dealers. They solicit a share of public patronage.

Charlotte, March 1, 1842.

WILLIAM SANDRY

GIVES Notice, that, as the firm of *Norment & Sandry* was dissolved on the first of last January,—all persons indebted to the same, in any way, must make early settlements, as the affairs of said firm *must be closed* without delay.

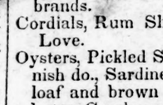
W. S. would also give notice, that all accounts made at the Shop formerly owned by John O'Farrell, next door above the Charlotte Hotel, between February, 1841, and January, 1842, are due him, and must be closed immediately by cash or note.

Those not complying with this notice must not complain if they are called upon before long by an officer.

March 1, 1842. 51...F

SPLENDID STOCK OF

GROCERIES!



THE Subscriber would beg leave to inform his old friends and customers, that he is now receiving and has on hand, at his former stand, one door above Major Smith's Hotel, a superb stock of

GROCERIES,

Comprising every article kept at such establishments in the interior country. His supply of CORDIALS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., embraces every variety, and all of the choicest qualities. He also has Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Fish, Sugar, and, in fact, every thing to tickle the fancy and please the taste. Call and see, and taste, and judge.

JOHN O'FARRELL.

Charlotte, February 1, 1842.

☞ Those who owe me debts due previous to the 1st January, 1842, are once more, *and for the last time*, requested to make payment. Those who do not comply with this notice pretty shortly, must not complain if they have to pay cost.

JOHN O'FARRELL.

February 1, 1842. 47...F

☞ **Notice.** ☜

ALL persons indebted to me by Book Account the past years, are requested to close them immediately by cash or note; as all not settled one way or the other by the 1st of March next, will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

LEROY SPRINGS.

December 28, 1841. 42...F

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

THE WAR-WORN PATRIOT.

We have heretofore mentioned, that the New York Legislature had passed Resolutions instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to use their endeavors to have a bill passed refunding to Gen. JACKSON the fine of $1,000 so unrighteously imposed upon him for declaring martial law while defending New Orleans in 1815. Major DAVEZAC, who proposed these Resolutions in the New York Legislature, was aid to Gen. JACKSON at New Orleans, and has published the following extract of a letter on the subject from the war-worn veteran:

"My health is much impaired; and I am for the most part of my time confined to my room, seldom able to visit my friends, and write with difficulty. I am trying to put my house in order to meet that call, which must soon come, to that other and better world from which no traveller returns. In doing this, I pass in review often my whole official life; in which I find but little to regret and much to remember with satisfaction; and particularly all my acts and doings in the successful defence of New Orleans, my conscience fully approves. Still, no one has ever brought to the view of Congress the iniquity and injustice of the $1,000 fine with costs imposed upon me by a vindictive judge, who deprived me of my constitutional right of being heard in my own defence, and this for an act justified by the necessity of the case, and the only means by which the city of New Orleans, with all its "booty and beauty," could have been successfully defended. All now must acknowledge and do acknowledge this—that only by my order declaring martial law, could this city have been saved. Without this we might have gallantly sacrificed our lives, but lost our country, and the city must have been yielded to the brutality of an infuriated invading soldiery. It was for this act, and for enforcing it until the country was secure, that this unjust fine was imposed, the record of which still remains an imputation on my memory.

"Congress is the only body whose action could wipe this stain from my memory, by a joint resolution, ordering the fine, with costs and interest, to be returned, it having been so unjustly, so unrighteously imposed, and without my being heard in my own defence, from which you remember I was peremptorily debarred. This is the only imputation that has not been by Congress expunged from the record; and going out of life, when I reflect how much I hazzarded in the defence of Louisiana, (my life, my health, and what was dearer than all, my reputation,) I cannot but regret that this stain upon my name should be permitted to pass down to posterity.

"But be it so. I go hence with a clean conscience that I did my duty faithfully; and although this act of justice has been withheld, still my continued prayers will be for my country's safety and prosperity; and that, if war should again come, from this precedent, which, starting the commanding officer in the face, may not prevent him from assuming the responsibility by which alone it may be secured. For you must well know and remember that it was martial law alone by which we were able successfully to defend the city; and that Judge Hall, who afterwards imposed the fine upon me, when the order was first read, exclaimed, with uplifted hands, "that by this the city might be saved; without it, it was lost"

"To you, my friend, for the first time, have I unfolded my feelings; determined, if my country would not voluntarily do me this justice, that I would pass to my grave in silence and without a murmur. But as this is perhaps the last letter I may write you, I could not refrain from expressing to you my feelings on a review of our privations and dangers together before New Orleans."

A dissipated British Captain lately enticed a young girl from a boarding-school in New York, married her secretly, and immediately sailed with her for England. The girl is a niece of Col. Croghan of the Army, and is thus spoken of by a Pittsburg paper:

"Miss Croghan is the grand daughter of the late Gen. James O'Hara, and the richest heiress in the United States, or probably in the world, her estate being differently estimated from two to three millions, in her own right. She was about 15 years of age."

More debt---more taxes.---The other day, Mr. *Clay* introduced his string of Resolutions to raise the Tariff on imports, to such a degree as will produce a net annual revenue of *twenty-six* millions. When the election for President was going on, the Federal party told the people that they would, if elected, carry on the government with *Fifteen* millions per year. Behold the humbug! *Now*, they want nearly double that sum. Mr. *Pope*, another Federalist and friend of Mr. *Clay*, has offered Resolutions in the House of Representatives:

First: To fund a debt of one hundred millions; the stock to carry interest.

Second: To create an additional funded debt of —— millions, to purchase the privilege for the United States to use all Rail Roads, Steam Boats, and other privileges in various corporations.

Third: A United States Bank, with the smallest sum for its capital to be Forty Millions.

This is going ahead pretty fast. It will not be long, at this rate, if Federalism has the swing, before we shall have a National Debt, equal to that of Great Britain, whose policy and practices the whiggery seem determined to adopt, "monarchy and all." How long, oh, "whigs!" will you abuse the patience of the people?---*Raleigh Standard.*

Political Mutations.---It is stated that Mr. *King*, of Alabama, and Mr. *Benton*, of Missouri, are the oldest members of the U. S. Senate, the first having represented Alabama, and the second Missouri, from the introduction of their respective States into the Union. Only *four* members of the present Senate were in that body in the year 1823, when the vote was taken to re-charter the late Bank of the U. S. viz: Messrs. *Prentiss, Benton, King* and *Maugam*---and *fourteen* of those who voted on that occasion have gone to their final account.—*Ral. Register.*

Disappointment.---The *Ice House* built upon our Governor's Palace is still a matter of consideration. We have asked the Register to get the facts from the Accounts of the Literary Board, or some of the other Boards, and let us know what *fund paid for it?* We insist upon knowing; for we are curious to know the cost and all about it. What a pity it does not freeze so as to get some Ice to fill it in time for the 4th of April Convention! Poor whiggery ---every thing works against it about here, and according to the best information we can gather, it is not much better any where.---*Ral. Standard.*

There have been several heavy failures in Louisville, Kentucky, and the account says "many more are cracked as though they had been wind-shaken."

The Hon. *Andrew Stevenson* and lady, left this city, on Saturday last, on a visit, as we understand, to Col. *Singleton.—Charleston Courier of Feb. 1st.*

When fishermen sing, what part do they prefer? They take the *Bass.*

Why do fishermen drive a profitable business? Because their *nett* gain is equal to their gross receipts.

Sam came up from the river with a fish pole on his shoulder. "Hallo," says Jo, "what have you caught?" "Nothing," says Sam. "Yes you have," says Jo, "you have brought home a perch." "A perch!" "Yes, you have a rod and isn't a rod a perch?" "Give it up."

From Catlin's Letters.

THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

AN EXPOSED INDIAN.

"My attention was directed by Major Sanford, the Indian Agent, to one of the most miserable and helpless looking objects that I ever had seen in my life—a very aged emaciated man of the tribe, who told me he was to be exposed.

"The tribe were going where hunger and dire necessity compelled them to go; and this pitiable object, who had once been a chief and a man of distinction in his tribe, who was now too old to travel, being reduced to a mere skin and bones, was to be left to starve, and meet with such death as might fall to his lot. I lingered around this poor old forsaken patriarch for hours before we started; to indulge the tears of sympathy which were flowing for the sake of this poor, benighted, and decrepid old man, whose worn-out limbs were no longer able to support him; their kind and faithful offices have long since been performed; and his body and his mind doomed to linger into the withering agony of decay, and gradual solitary death. I wept, and it was a pleasure to weep, for the painful looks and dreary prospects of this old veteran, whose eyes were dimmed, whose venerable, locks were whitened by an hundred years—whose limbs were almost naked—and trembling, as he sat by a small fire which his friends had left him, with a few sticks of wood within his reach, and a buffalo's skin stretched upon some crotches over his head. Such was to be his only dwelling and such the chances for his life, with only a few half picked bones that were laid within his reach; and a dish of water, without weapons or means of any kind to replenish them, or strength to move his body from its fatal locality. In this sad plight I mournfully contemplated this miserable remnant of existence, who had unluckily outlived the fates and accidents of war to die alone, at death's leisure. His friends and his children had all left him, and were preparing in a little time to be on the march. He had told them to leave him; 'he was too old,' he said, 'and too feeble to march. My children,' said he, our nation is poor; and it is necessary that you should all go to the country where you can get meat; my eyes are dimmed, and my strength is no more; my days are nearly all numbered, and I am a burden to my children. I cannot go, and I wish to die. Keep your hearts stout, and think not of me; I am no longer good for any thing.' In this way they had finished the ceremony of exposing him, and taken their final leave of him. I advanced to the old man and was undoubtedly the last human being that held converse with him. I sat by the side of him; and though he could not distinctly see me, he shook me heartily by the hand and smiled, evidently aware that I was a white man, and that I sympathized with his inevitable misfortune. I shook hands again with him, turning my course towards the steamer, which was a mile or more from me, and ready to resume her voyage up the Missouri.

"This cruel custom of exposing their aged people belongs, I think, to all the tribes who roam about the prairies, making severe marches, when such decripid persons are totally unable to go, unable to ride or walk, when they have no means of carrying them. It often becomes absolutely necessary in such cases that they should be left; and they uniformly insist upon it.

"When passing by the site of the Puncah village a few months after this, in my canoe, I went ashore with my men, and found the poles and the buffalo skin, standing as they were left over the old man's head. The firebrands were lying nearly as I had left them; and I found at a few yards distant the skull, and others of his bones, which had been picked and cleaned by the wolves; which is probably all that any human being can ever know of his final and melancholy fate."

POPPING THE QUESTION.

This important science in the economy of matrimony, is sensibly and philosophically handled by an old Bachelor in Frazer's Magazine:

"Though it is impossible to say any thing very much to the purpose about refusals generally, a little tact and observation will tell you whether the girl who refused you would have been worth having, had she accepted. I am speaking of verbal communications only; as nobody ever writes who can speak. It is usual, in all cases of refusal, for the lady to say she is deeply grateful for the honor you have done her, but, feeling only friendship for you, she regrets that she cannot accept your proposal, &c., &c. I have heard the words so often that I know them by heart. The words, however varied, signify little; it is the tone and manner in which they are pronounced that must guide you in forming your estimate of the cruel one. If they are pronounced with evident marks of sorrow instead of triumph, showing unfeigned regret for having caused pain which she could not alleviate, if her voice is soft, broken and tremulous, her eye dimmed with a half formed tear, which it requires even an effort to subdue—then, I say, you may share in her sorrow, for you have probably lost a prize worth gaining; but though you grieve you may also hope, if you are a man of any pretension, for there is evidently good feeling to build upon.—Do not, therefore, fly out and make an idiot of yourself, on receiving your refusal, submit with good grace; solicit a continuance of friendship, to support you under the heart-crushing affliction you have sustained. Take her hand at parting; kiss it frequently, but quietly; no other conduct of any kind, just a little at the expense of your own failure, without, however, attempting to deprive her of her victory. Rise in her estimation by the manner in which you receive your sentence; let her sorrow be mingled with admiration, and there is no knowing how soon things will change. These instructions, you will perceive, are not intended for every one, as they require skill, tact, quickness and feeling, in order to be appreciated and acted upon. If you want these qualities, just make love purse in hand; it is a safe mode of proceeding, and will answer admirably with all ranks, from Almack's to the Borough. There is only one class with whom it will not answer, and that is the very class worth having.

If, on the other hand, the lady refuses you in a ready-made and well delivered speech, which had evidently been prepared and kept waiting for you, then, make your bow, and thank your stars for your lucky escape. If she admonishes your inconsiderate conduct, bids you calm your excited feelings, and support affliction—if she triumphs, in fact, and is condescendingly polite—then cut a caper for joy, and come down in the attitude of John of Balogne's flying Mercury, for you have ample cause to rejoice. If the lady snaps at you, as much as to say, "You are an impudent fellow"—which may be sometimes true, though it should not exactly be told--then reply with a few stanzas of Miss Landon's song:

"There is in southern climes a breeze,
That sweeps with changeless course the seas,
Fixed on one point—oh faithful gale!
Thou art not for my wandering sail."

If she burst out into a loud fit of laughter, as I once knew a lady to do, then join her, by all means, for you may be sure that she is an ill-bred hoyden or a downright idiot. But if, unable to speak, grieved at having caused you pain, make her burst into tears—as a little Swedish girl once did when such a propoposal was made to her—then join if you like, for the chances are that you have lost one worth weeping for."

COUSINING.

AN AMUSING STAGE COACH ADVENTURE.

A short time ago, a gentleman went into the coach office at Utica, and booked himself for a residence near Oswego. In the coach office was a beautiful girl. The gentleman thought of all persons in the world, he should like her for a travelling companion. To his great delight, as the coach drove up to the door, he found she was a passenger. Upon being asked where she would like to sit, she said 'by this gentleman,' alluding to our hero. He felt much flattered, and thanked heaven that his personal appearance had captivated so charming a female.

Smack went the whip, round went the wheels. The gentleman conversed with the lady, he found her free and easy, and from her agreeable manner, felt as if he had known her all his life. Evening closed in upon them. With evening came twilight, and very shortly afterwards, darkness. On rumbled the coach, jolting and jerking in a most remarkable manner. It was an act of politeness, doubtless, on the part of the gentleman, to encircle the waist of his fair companion with his arm, just to keep her free from the jolting to which she might be otherwise subjected. He did this with some timidity. To his surprise no objection wos made to it. Encouraged by the freedom allowed, as darkness had spread its sable veil over that portion of the earth on which the coach was rumbling, he drew her to him and imprinted a kiss on her nectarian lips.

The coach did not travel very quickly, but the enamored youth thought it flew, when he found himself on the following day within a few rods of his uncle's house. He told his fair companion that they must shortly separate, and became quite poetical upon the occasion. Spoke of "here we meet too soon to part," and made use of many other romantic speeches, expressive of his deep regret at being compelled to sever so soon from one who had been as a bright and glorious sunbeam on his earthly pilgrimage, one whose memory would live forever, and a day after, in his bosom. To his exceeding surprise, the young lady declared he had been so exceedingly kind to her that she couldn't think of parting with him, and that she would go with him to his uncle's house.

He told her he dared not take such a liberty.—That he had been in Europe for some years, and that himself a stranger, comparatively, to his uncle, he could not introduce a lady, who was a stranger to him and his relation.

The lady evinced hysterical symptoms: his arm again encircled her waist and their lips again owned a secret communion. The coach stopped. The gentleman had arrived at the end of his journey.—He bade the lady farewell. It was no go. She insisted upon his protecting her. She got out of the coach with him, and followed him into his uncle's house.

He was in a dreadful state of mind. However pleasant a kiss in the dark was on the previous night, the incumbrance of a petticoat on such an occasion, was anything but satisfactory. He walked into the parlor, and, with what he conceived to be unblushing impudence, the lady followed.—While he was thinking how he could explain the affair, he was welcomed by his uncle, and the young lady was welcomed too, and kissed by all the family. She was his cousin.

On his entering the coach office at Utica, and booking his name and place of destination, she

knew at once that he was her relative, and resolved to have a laugh at his expense; and perhaps she did not, when she told her stage coach adventure, and the fright which she put her cousin in! What liberties they take. The gentleman was laughed at pretty considerably; but let those laugh that win. He won his cousin, and they are now bone of one bone, and flesh of one flesh.

The Brig Creole.

The following letter was transmitted to the Senate by the President, in answer to a resolution calling for information in relation to the action taken by this Government in the Creole case:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Jan. 29th, 1842.

Edward Everett, Esq., &c. &c.

SIR: I regret to be obliged to acquaint you with a very serious occurrence which recently took place in a port of one of the Bahama Islands.

It appears that the brig 'Creole,' of Richmond, Virginia, Insor, master, bound to New-Orleans, sailed from Hampton Roads on the 27th of October last, with a cargo of merchandize, principally tobacco, and slaves, (about 135 in number;) that on the evening of the 7th of November, some of the slaves rose upon the crew of the vessel, murdered a passenger named Hewell, who owned some of the negroes, wounded the captain dangerously, and the first mate and two of the crew severely; that the slaves soon obtained complete possession of the brig, which, under their direction, was taken into the port of Nassau, in the Island of New-Providence, where she arrived on the morning of the 9th of the same month; that at the request of the American Consul in that place, the Governor ordered a guard on board to prevent the escape of the mutineers, and with a view to an investigation of the circumstances of the case; that such investigation was accordingly made by two British magistrates, and that an examination also took place by the Consul; that on the report of the magistrates, nineteen of the slaves were imprisoned by the local authorities as having been concerned in the mutiny and murder, and their surrender to the Consul, to be sent to the United States for trial for those crimes was refused, on the ground that the Governor wished first to communicate with the Government in England on the subject; that through the interference of the Colonial authorities, and even before the military guard was removed, the greater number of the remaining slaves were liberated, and encouraged to go beyond the power of the master of the vessel, or the American Consul, by proceedings which neither of them could control. This is the substance of the case, as stated in two protests, one made at Nassau, and one at New-Orleans, and the Consul's letters, together with sundry depositions taken by him, copies of all which papers are herewith transmitted.

The British Government cannot but see that this case, as presented in these papers, is one calling loudly for redress. The 'Creole' was passing from one port of the United States to another, in a voyage perfectly lawful, with merchandise on board, and also with slaves, or persons bound to service, natives of America, and belonging to American citizens, and which are recognised as property by the Constitution of the United States in those States in which slavery exists. In the course of the voyage some of the slaves rose upon the master and crew, subdued them, murdered one man, and caused the vessel to be carried into Nassau. The vessel was thus taken into a British port, not voluntarily, by those who had the lawful authority over her, but forcibly and violently, against the master's will, and with the consent of nobody but the mutineers and murderers: for there is no evidence that these outrages were committed with the concurrence of any of the slaves, except those actually engaged in them. Under these circumstances, it would seem to have been the plain and obvious duty of the authorities at Nassau, the port of a friendly Power, to assist the American Consul in putting an end to the captivity of the master and crew, restoring to them the control of the vessel, and enabling them to resume their voyage, and to take the mutineers and murderers to their own country to answer for their crimes before the proper tribunal. One cannot conceive how any other course could justly be adopted, or how the duties imposed by that part of the code regulating the intercourse of friendly States, which is generally called the comity of Nations, could otherwise be fulfilled. Here was no violation of British law attempted or intended on the part of the 'Creole,' nor any infringement of the principles of the law of nations. The vessel was lawfully engaged in passing from port to port, in the United States. By violence and crime she was carried, against the master's will, out of her course, into the port of a friendly Power. All was the result of force. Certainly, ordinary comity and hospitality entitled him to such assistance from the authorities of the place as should enable him to resume and prosecute his voyage and bring the offenders to justice. But, instead of this, if the facts be as represented in these papers, not only did the authorities give no aid for any such purpose, but they did actually interfere to set free the slaves, and to enable them to disperse themselves beyond the reach of the master of the vessel or their owners. A proceeding like this cannot but cause deep feeling in the United States. It has been my purpose to write you at length upon this subject, in order that you might lay before the Government of Her Majesty fully and without reserve, the views entertained upon it by that of the United States, and the grounds on which those views are taken. But the early return of the packet precludes the opportunity of going thus into the case in this despatch; and as Lord Ashburton may shortly be expected here, it may be better to enter fully into it with him, if his powers shall be broad enough to embrace it.—Some knowledge of the case will have reached England before his departure, and very probably his Government may have given him instructions. But I request, nevertheless, that you lose no time in calling Lord Aberdeen's attention to it in a general manner, and giving him a narrative of the transaction, such as may be framed from the papers now communicated, with a distinct declaration that if the facts turn out as stated, this Government thinks it a clear case for indemnification.

You will see that in his letter of the 7th January, 1837, to Mr. Stevenson, respecting the claim for compensation in the cases of the Comet, Encomium, and Enterprise, Lord Palmerston says that "Her Majesty's Government is of opinion that the rule by which those claims should be decided, is, that those claimants must be considered entitled to compensation who were lawfully in possession of their slaves within the British territory, and who were disturbed in their legal possession of those slaves by functionaries of the British Government." This admission is broad enough to cover the case of the Creole, if its circumstances are correctly stated. But it does not extend to what we consider the true doctrine, according to the laws and usages of nations; and, therefore, cannot be acquiesced in as the correct general rule. It appears to this Government that not only is no unfriendly interference by the local authorities to be allowed, but that aid and succor should be extended in these, as in other cases which may arise affecting the interests of citizens of friendly States.

We know no ground on which it is just to say that these colored persons had come within, and were within British territory, in such sense as that the laws of England affecting and regulating the conditions of persons could properly act upon them. As has been already said, they were not there voluntarily; no human being belonging to the vessel was within British territory of his own accord, except the mutineers. There being no importation, nor intent of importation, what right had the British authorities to inquire into the cargo of the vessel, or the condition of persons on board? These persons might be slaves for life; they might be slaves for a term of years, under a system of apprenticeship; they might be bound to service by their own voluntary act; they might be in confinement for crimes committed; they might be prisoners of war; or they might be free. How could the British authorities look into and decide any of these questions?—Or, indeed, what duty or power, according to the principles of national intercourse, had they to inquire at all? If, indeed, without unfriendly interference, and notwithstanding the fulfilment of all their duties of comity and assistance, by these authorities, the master of the vessel could not retain the persons, nor prevent their escape, then it would be a different question altogether, whether resort could be had to British tribunals, or the power of the Government in any of its branches, to compel their apprehension and restoration. No one complains that English law shall decide the condition of all persons actually incorporated with British population, unless there by a treaty stipulation making other provisions for special cases. But in the case of the 'Creole,' the colored persons were still on board an American vessel, that vessel having been forcibly put out of the course of her voyage by mutiny; the master desiring still to resume it, and calling upon the Consul of his Government resident at the place and upon the local authorities to enable him so to do by freeing him from the imprisonment to which mutiny and murder had subjected him, and furnishing him with such necessary aid and assistance as are usual in ordinary cases of disaster at sea. These persons, then, cannot be regarded as mixed with British people, or as having changed their character at all, either in regard to country or personal condition. It was no more than just to consider the vessel on her voyage, and entitled to the succor due to other cases of distress, whether arising from accident or outrage. And that no other view of the subject can be true is evident from the very awkard position in which the local authorites have placed their Government in respect to the mutineers still held in imprisonment. What is to be done with them? How are they to be punished? The English Government will probably not undertake their trial or punishment; and of what use would it be to send them to the United States, separated from their ship, and at a period so late as that, if they should be sent, before proceedings could be instituted against them, the witnesses might be scattered over half the globe. One of the highest offences known to human law is thus likely to go altogether unpunished.

In the note of Lord Pelmerston to Mr. Stevenson, above referred to, his Lordship said, "that slavery being now abolished throughout the British empire, there can be no well-founded claim for compensation in respect of slaves who, under any circumstances, may come into the British colonies, any more than there would be with respect to slaves who might be brought into the kingdom." I have only to remark upon this that the Government of the United States sees no ground for any distinction founded on an alteration of British law in the colonies. We do not consider that the question depends at all on the state of British law. It is not that in such cases the active agency of British law is invoked and refused; it is, that unfriendly interference is deprecated, and those good offices and friendly assistances expected which a Government usually affords to citizens of a friendly Power when instances occur of disaster and distress. All that the United States require, in these cases, they would expect in the ports of England, as well as in those of her colonies. Surely, the influence of local law cannot affect the relations of nations in any such matter as this. Suppose an American vessel, with slaves lawfully on board, were to be captured by a British cruiser, as belonging to some beligerent, while the United States were at peace; suppose such prize carried into England and the neutrality of the vessel fully made out in the proceedings in Admiralty, and a restoration consequently decreed—in such case, must not the slaves be restored exactly in the condition in which they were when the capture was made? Would any one contend that the fact of their having been carried into England by force set them free?

No alteration of her own local laws can either increase or diminish, or any way affect, the duty of the English Government and its colonial authorities in such cases, as such duty exists according to the law, the comity, and the usages of nations. The persons on board the "Creole" could only have been regarded as Americans passing from one part of the United States to another, within the reach of British authority only for the moment, and this only by force and violence. To seek to give either to persons or property thus brought within reach an English character, or to impart to either English privileges, or to subject either to English burdens or liabilities, cannot, in the opinion of the Government of the United States, be justified. Suppose that by the law of England all blacks were slaves, and incapable of any other condition; if persons of that color, free in the United States, should, in attempting to pass from one port to another in their own country, be thrown by stress of weather within British jurisdiction, and there detained for an hour or a day, would it be reasonable that British authority should be made to act upon their condition, and to make them slaves? Or suppose that an article of merchandise, opium for instance, should be declared by the laws of the United States to be a nuisance, a poison, a thing in which no property could lawfully exist or be asserted; and suppose that an English ship with such a cargo on board, bound from one English port to another, should be driven by stress of weather, or by mutiny of the crew, into the ports of the United States, would it be held just and reasonable that such cargo should receive its character from American law, and be thrown overboard and destroyed by the American authorities? It is in vain that any attempt is made to answer these suggestions by appealing to general principles of humanity. This is a point in regard to which nations must be permitted to act upon different views, if they entertain different views, under their actually existing condition, and yet hold commercial intercourse with one another, or not hold any such intercourse at all. It may be added, that all attempts by the Government of one nation to force the influence of its laws on that of another, for any object whatever, generally defeat their own purposes, by producing dissatisfaction, resentment, and exasperation. Better is it, far better in all respects, that each nation should be left without interference or annoyance, direct or indirect, to its undoubted right of exercising its own judgement in regard to all things belonging to its domestic interests and domestic duties.

There are two general considerations, of the highest practical importance, to which you will, in the proper manner, invite the attention of Her Majesty's Government.

The first is, that, as civilization has made progress in the world, the intercourse of nations has become more and more independent of different forms of government and different systems of law and religion. It is not now, as it was in ancient times, that every foreigner is considered as therefore an enemy; and that, as soon as he comes into the country, he may be lawfully treated as a slave; nor is the modern intercourse of States carried on mainly or at all, for the purpose of imposing, by one nation on another, new forms of civil government, new rules of property, or new modes of domestic regulation. The great communities of the world are regarded as wholly independent, each entitled to maintain its own system of law and government, while all, in their mutual intercourse, are understood to submit to the established rules and principles governing such intercourse. And the perfecting of this system of communication among nations acquires the strictest application of the doctrine of non-intervention of any with the domestic concerns of others.

The other is, that the United States and England, now by far the two greatest commercial nations in the world, touch each other both by sea and land at almost innumerable points, and with systems of general jurisprudence essentially alike, yet differing in the forms of their Government and in their laws respecting personal servitude; and that so widely does this last mentioned difference extend its influence, that without the exercise to the fullest extent of the doctrine of non-interference and mutual abstinence from any thing affecting each other's domestic regulations, the peace of th two countries, and therefore the peace of the world, always will be in danger.

The Bahamas (British possessions) push themselves near to the shores of the United States, and thus lie almost directly in the track of that great part of their coastwise traffic, which, doubling the Cape of Florida, connects the cities of the Atlantic with the ports and harbors on the Gulf of Mexico, and the great Commercial Emporium on the Mississippi. The seas in which these British possessions are situated, are seas of shallow water, full of reefs and bars, subject to violent action of the winds, and to the agitations caused by the Gulf Stream. They must always, therefore, be of dangerous navigation, and accidents must be expected frequently to occur, such as will cause American vessels to be wrecked on British islands, or compel them to seek shelter in British ports. It is quite essential that the manner in which such vessels, their crews, and cargoes, in whatever such cargoes consist, are to be treated, in these cases of misfortune and distress, should be clearely and fully known.

You are acquainted with the correspondence which took place a few years ago, between the American and English Governments, respecting the cases of the Enterprise, the Comet, and the Encomium. I call your attention to the Journal of the Senate of the United States, containing resolutions unanimously adopted by that body respecting those cases. These resolutions, I believe, have already been brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government, but it may be well that both the resolutions themselves and the debates upon them should be again adverted to. You will find the resolutions, of course, among the documents regularly transmitted to the Legation, and the debates in the newspapers with which it has been supplied from this Department.

You will avail yourself of an early opportunity of communication to Lord Aberdeen, in the manner which you may deem most expedient, the substance of this dispatch; and you will receive farther instructions respecting the case of the Creole, unless it shall become the subject of discussion at Washington.

☞ Cheap Goods, ☜

For the Cash only!

ALL persons that wish to buy Goods cheap, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber before purchasing, as I am determined to sell as low as any Cash or Credit Store in town.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44....tf

☞ All persons indebted to the subscriber, must pay up.

Skins!—Skins!!—Skins!!!

THE subscribers offer for sale at their House, back of J. B. Kerr's Hotel,

Dear Skins dressed with hair.
" " " without hair.
" " " Buff.
Bear " "
Sheep " " with wool.
" " " without wool.

Coon and Otter Skins dressed, which they offer for sale cheap for CASH, or in exchange for other raw Skins.

ADAM SILER,
MARTIN FYRNISELL.

Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1842. 51...tf

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves in the above business, under the firm of GRAHAM & JAMISON, tender their services to the public in the house west of Irwin's corner, and formerly occupied as an Apothecary Store. They feel confident that they will be able to give general satisfaction.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

A. GRAHAM,
D. JAMISON.

Charlotte, Feb. 3, 1842. 48...p

$5 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th instant, a colored boy, (who was bound to service until twenty-one years of age,) named *ANDY*. Said boy is about seventeen years old, is a bright mulatto, and is doubtless harbored in the neighborhood. I caution all persons not to harbor him, and will enforce the law against all offenders. The above reward of Five Dollars will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said boy to F. H. MAXWELL.

March 15, 1842. 53...3w

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

PERSONS who have filed the first Volume of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*," (just completed) and wish it bound, will please hand in their orders to the subscriber, and they shall be executed neatly and without delay. WM. HUNTER.

March 8, 1842.

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nomination:

FOR GOVERNOR,

Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Party of Mecklenburg County are requested to assemble in their respectire Captain's Districts at an early day, and appoint two or more Delegates for each District, to meet in Convention in Charlotte, on the FOURTH MONDAY in April next, (the week of County Court,) to nominate candidates for the State Legislature. A prompt attention to this call is respectfully urged upon the party; and it is hoped the Delegates will come instructed as to whom the People desire for candidates.

T. L. HUTCHISON, Chairman
Of the late Democratic Meeting.

[It will be seen above, that it has been thought best to alter the day for the meeting of the County Convention to *Monday of April Court*, instead of the 16th of April, as advertised in our last. The convenience of our friends in remote parts of the County, it is designed to consult by this arrangement.—*Ed. Jeffersonian.*]

☞ The following extract of a letter from our respected townsman, Col. WHEELER, who was called away to Raleigh on pressing professional business immediately after the adjournment of the recent Democratic meeting in this County, will sufficiently explain itself. While the numerous friends of Col. W. in Mecklenburg, and throughout the State, will deeply regret the necessity (which we know really exists) that compels him to decline being a candidate for the Legislature under any circumstances, they may rest assured that his talents and influence will be constantly and vigorously directed to the advancement of the great cause of Democracy and Equal Rights—the cause of the People, of which he has ever been an unwavering advocate:

RALEIGH, 10th March, 1842.

DEAR SIR: I was duly informed on the [illegible] of the first inst., at Charlotte, I was duly informed by the Chairman that I had been nominated as a candidate to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the House of Commons in the next Legislature. In a reply to this note, my colleagues and myself, for reasons therein expressed, declined the acceptance, and referred the question to a more general meeting of the Democratic portion of the County, to be held at some subsequent period of time.

To prevent all mistake or misconception, allow me to say plainly and unequivocally, that although deeply sensible of such an honor, from such a source, that my name cannot be one of those from whom a selection is to be made by that meeting. I have many reasons why I make known to you thus early, this determination neither rashly or lightly made. Not the least, that I have again entered my professional pursuits, (on which I am at this moment at this place engaged), which make a constant and remorseless demand on my time and attention.—The law is, as Michael Angelo, the artist, said of Painting: when asked "why he did not marry?" He replied that "his profession was so jealous a lady that she would allow no rival in his affections."

But before I close this communication, I may be allowed to say that your statement as regards my remarks which I made in the recent Democratic Convention is religiously correct, although an issue of veracity is tendered by the Raleigh Register and other kindred pirnts. The Register, with a jesuitical pretension to fairness which would do credit to its elder brother in Whiggery, the National Intelligencer, relies much on the fact that you permitted the statement to pass so long uncontradicted. In truth, I suppose it would have passed uncontradicted until dooms day, and "sank into the kennel of forgotten calumny," but for the vile uses made of it for political capital. But this is not the first time that Mr. Gales has endeavored to strike at my party through me. In a late number of the Register, (the 4th inst.) in endeavoring to stave off the startling facts of the Standard as regards "the retrenchment and reform" of Gov. Morehead, he states that if Mr. Henry is elected Governor, "he, like his *prochein ami* at the Branch Mint, will have a brick stable built with glass windows for his Horses to look out, &c. &c." Here is a specimen of the Register's candour and veracity, for it is a well known fact that no such thing ever existed, except in the inflated imagination of Mr. Gales. And if it did, it was not built under my supervision, and one of his own sort of men in politics is now in the full possession and quiet enjoyment of the same.

But such idle tales cannot affect our cause or retard the ultimate success of our principles. Our Standard is flying, broad and bold to the winds, and in the hands of Mr. Henry victory will perch on its banner. His recent and maiden effort at Hillsboro' has strengthened his friends and carried dismay to his enemies. He held on that occasion a large assemblage of both parties for more than three hours, delighted by the powers of his eloquence, and both convinced that he is "just the man, politically and financially, that the State needs for a Governor." I believe that the reputation of North Carolina greatly depends on his election. The only charge that is urged is that he is a Federalist. And who makes this charge? The old Federal party themselves. They know that he is not a Federalist; hence they oppose him. When I first knew Mr. Henry we were associates in the House of Commons now more than ten years ago; he was then the firm friend of that patriot Democrat and statesman, Andrew Jackson. He has proved firm, while others have been faithless. Mr. Henry's politics, as his character like the chivalric Bayard of old, is "without stain and without reproach."

Yours, truly,
JOHN H. WHEELER.

J. W. HAMPTON, Esq.

MR. HENRY.

By the following communication in the last Raleigh *Standard*, it seems Mr. HENRY did not disappoint the high expectations of his political friends in his effort at Hillsborough on Tuesday last. It turns out that Gov. *Morehead* was not present on the occasion; and we have no doubt he will avoid a meeting with Mr. HENRY as long as he can. He must be dragged up to the mark, however, there to answer for the misdeeds of his tongue in 1840. It may not be pleasant to His Excellency to undergo the ordeal of a public discussion with Mr. HENRY, but it will doubtless prove beneficial, if not to *his* health, at least to that of the body politic:

"*Louis D. Henry in Hillsborough.*—Tuesday was a proud day for the Democracy of Orange. In compliance with the wishes and invitation of his friends, Mr. HENRY appeared in Hillsborough on Monday last, and on the next day addressed the largest assembly that I remember ever to have witnessed on a similar occasion. He commenced his speech in the Court House, but it was soon ascertained that more than the half the persons present were unable to get in, and loud calls were made by those outside for him to come to the door, that *all* might have a chance of hearing him. Upon this being made know to Mr. H., he immediately took his stand at the door, where for about three hours he riveted the attentien of his large auditory, by the power of his eloquence and force of his argument, together with the most exquisite flames of wit and the purest sarcasm. I will not say he delighted *all*, for there were men there *determined not to be pleased*—but this much I believe, there was many a Whig who went home terribly shaken in his faith; and if report be true, there were many others of that party who were *convinced* of "the error of their ways" by the array of *facts* which Mr. H. produced: however this may be, neither his facts nor his arguments can ever be answered,

"A man of Mr. HENRY's reputation, and especially while occupying the distinguished position in which he has been placed by one of the great parties of North Carolina, can make no political move without exciting the public attention. It would afford me great pleasure, therefore, to give the public a particular statement of every part of this excellent performance. This I may essay to do hereafter—though, this I can never do, without weakening his arguments, by repeating in other words what he has demonstrated with such force of reasoning and elegance of expression. At present I have not time to give even an outline of his speech. It will suffice to say, his reputation as an orator and statesman was *triumphantly sustained!*

"There was no concealment about his opinions—he spoke "right out" what were his views, about all the matters of public concern, which he touched upon.—Even his bitterest opponents must, at heart, have admired the lofty independence and fearless freedom with which he gave utterance to his political sentiments.

"The Convention was right when they placed the standard of Democracy in the hands of LOUIS D. HENRY and bid him unfurl its ample folds and go forth among the People of North Carolina—he'll bear it gallantly—*triumphantly!* He may not be able to canvass the whole State, having received a severe injury from the fall of a horse; but so long as his physical ability enables him to appear before the people, *Democracy will have nothing to fear.*

"McDUFF.

March 3, 1842."

MARK THEIR MANŒUVRES.

While Mr. CLAY is laboring to carry through Congress his proposition to increase the Tariff taxes to *thirty per cent.*, his leading and confidential organ in the South, the *Richmond Whig*, is publishing a series of labored essays to prove the constitutionality of a *protective Tariff!* These articles of the *Whig* are copied and endorsed by all the Clay papers in this State, with the evident design of poisoning the minds of our people on that most important subject.

What is A PROTECTIVE TARIFF? Is it taxes levied for the support of Government as authorised by the letter and spirit of the Constitution? No; it is a scheme to enrich northern capitalists by extorting from honest labor the reward of its toil—a system of taxation upon the southern farmer for the exclusive benefit of the northern manufacturer—a system of fraud and plunder, to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Is it not an insult to common sense to say that such a system is constitutional? Yet we see Mr. CLAY and his presses even here in the South openly advocating it—busily engaged in persuading the southern people that it is their interest, yea, and their *duty* too, to suffer themselves to be plundered by law to fill the coffers of lordly manufacturers in New England. We ask the people to mark the advocates of this monstrous doctrine; for trouble may yet grow out of it.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

The Federal Whig orators in 1840—Clay, Webster, Preston, and others—promised the people wonders if they would just put Whiggery in power. Money was to be plenty, wages high, and the produce of the farmer ready sale at a good price. Nay, Mr. Clay told the people in his famous speech at Hanover, Va., that in one month from the day on which it was ascertained that General Harrison was elected President, every species of property would rise one hundred per cent. in value!

Now, how have these promises been fulfilled? Look around you, fellow-citizens: Is money plenty—even as much so as it was two years ago? Has produce risen in value? Has the wages of the laborer increased? Have the pecuniary embarrassments under which the country labored been removed by our Whig rulers? Look around you, ye who were duped by these false promises, and answer these questions. The last Charleston papers state, that good, sound bacon was selling in that market at from 2½ to 3½ cents per pound; and the same article we learn is selling in the Cheraw, Augusta, and other Southern markets at from 6 to 8 cents:—Cotton is down to 6 to 8 cents, and all other produce and the wages of the laborer seem every where to be under a like depression. Indeed, it is now hardly possible for the farmer to get *money* for any thing he he has to sell, while our Sheriffs and Constables are loaded with Executions and *Ca-*

sas, against the unfortunate victims of the false promises of Whig politicians.

We do not censure our opponents for not redeeming their promises to the people. It was not in their power to do so. We do censure them, though, for making such promises—for charging the hard times on the Democratic policy of Government, and promising to make times easy if they were put in office, when they knew the pecuniary distress which covered the land like the blight of destruction was not owing to any policy of the General Government, but to the wicked rascality of the league of swindling Banks with which our country was and is yet cursed. The Whig leaders made foolish, extravagant, mad promises of golden times—they screened from merited odium the Banks, the real authors of hard times, and heaped the blame on the head of the innocent;—for these things we censure them, and for these things they will rest under the blighting curse of public indignation for all future time.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court of the United States has lately made a decision deeply affecting the property and rights of the Southren States. It declares null and void the laws of all the free States granting to fugitive slaves the right of trial by jury. This uproots the strong hold of the Abolitionists, and should be hailed with joy by the southern people. The Court say, in effect, that the owner of a runaway slave can arrest and carry home his property wherever he may find it, and be protected from puunishment under any of the State laws in the Supreme Court of the United States. What will the northern Federalists, who have always contended for the omnipotence of the decisions of this Court, say to this decision? They must swallow their own medicine.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

In our last, we stated that the House of Representatives had made a call upon the Secretary of War, to report to that body upon what grounds Gen. *Windfield Scott* had received double pay for certain services as Major General of the Army. The nature of this claim of Gen. S., and the reasons for which its payment has been refused until the present "Whig reformers" came into power, are explained fully in the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New-York *Herald*. If Gen. Scott will condescend to such shylock meanness, while holding a subordinate office under Government, what might we not expect from him when elected President? (as some of the Whigs desire him to be.)

But we have a "crow to pick" with Gov. *Morehead* about this Cherokee claim of Gen. Scott. If we do not mistake, in his stump speeches in 1840, he preached long and loud, with many a ghastly grin, about this very transaction—charging it as a crying sin of Mr. Van Buren's administration, that Gen. SCOTT had been permitted to travel all over Western North Carolina, East Tennessee, and Western Georgia, and while drawing his regular salary, was also allowed extra pay at the rate of *eight dollars* per day, when there was no earthly use for him there at all. We say, did not Gov. *Morehead* make these charges in 1840—and were there not thousands of our citizens whose honest indignation was aroused by them against Mr. Van Buren? And now what is the fact? Instead of Mr. Van Buren's administration paying this unjust and unlawful claim of Gen. Scott, it was peremptorily and thrice rejected, and never paid until the "Whig reformers" came into power. How can Gov. Morehead clear up this matter? Like he did the "golden plateau" and "gold spoon" humbugs—by saying he was "mistaken"? Will such an excuse, for such an offence, satisfy the people?

The *Herald* correspondent thus explains the claim of Gen. Scott:

In 1838, President Van Buren directed General Scott to proceed to the Cherokee country, and by force, if necessary, to cause a removal of the Indians agreeably to the stipulations of the treaty.—But Mr. Van Buren, in order to prevent violence and bloodshed, authorised General Scott to enter into arrangements or contracts for the removal of the Indians without a resort to force, if it should be practicable.

General Scott went to the Cherokee country, and the Indians were eventually induced to remove, without the employment of force. But the importance of Scott's services in the matter have been greatly exaggerated both by himself and his friends.

It was perfectly understood at Washington, between John Ross and the Department, that upon the transfer of the emigration to the charge of Ross and the other chiefs of the nation, they were to remove peaceably. General Scott and the army had been sent into the Cherokee country prior to the return of Ross, who was referred to Scott, probably as a point of etiquette, the mere form of the negotiation was all that remained for Scott; the conditions were understood independently. Scott was not, therefore, the great pacificator—the philanthropic interposer between the red man and the white, calming the one and shielding the other. He was the mere agent for giving a technical form to arrangements already concluded: and which, though brought about with extreme difficulty and by very adroit management, were brought about by means which, sooner or later, we may ourselves show to the world—for they have never yet been proclaimed as they ought to have been.

When the business was over, General Scott returned to Washington, and not content with his bonus, made a demand for extra compensation, at the rate of $8 per diem, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $2,000. The demand was promptly and properly refused. During the whole period he had been in the receipt of his full pay and emoluments as Major General of the army, and the statute of 3d of March, 1835, says—"No officer of the army shall receive any per cent., or additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation, for any service or duty whatsoever, unless authorized by law." But General Scott would not yield to the decision of the Secretary of War, Mr. Poinsett, and the matter was laid before the Attorney General, Mr. Grundy. The Attorney General gave an official opinion against the claim. After reviewing the whole ground on which the claim rested, he concludes in the following words:

"Has he even an equitable right to the $8 per diem claimed by him while engaged in this service? I think not. When performing this service, he was receiving full pay and emoluments as Major General, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon him as commissioner, he was entitled to change his character from that of a destroying warrior to that of a kind pacificator. Upon the whole case, I am of opinion that General Scott has no right to the money claimed by him either in law or equity."

It is believed that there was still another decision against Gen. Scott, but the fact is not at this moment demonstrable. Suffice it to say, however, that he had abandoned all expectation and hope of obtaining his per diem, and for nearly two years prior to the accession of the whigs, had made no movement in the premises. But when his friend and adherent, the man who was one of the most active and influential in the Scott intrigue in New York in 1839, was placed at the head of the War Department, he renewed his claim; and such was the estimation in which his service was held by his coadjutor and friend, that the claim was passed without hesitation or investigation, and Gen. Scott received upwards of $2,000 extra pay for services as commissioner, in less than three weeks after the present Secretary was installed in office. And this too, in the face of the law of 1835, and the decision of the Attorney General. This may be all right—perhaps it is—perhaps too, the Secretary may be sincere when he disavows all agency in, or knowledge of, the Scott movement, but some people will be incredulous.

NO WORK, NO PAY.

We observe in the proceedings of Congress for several weeks past, that about one half the time, when the House goes to take a vote on any question it finds itself without a quorum—sometimes not a hundred members present; generally about 110 or 120, out of the two hundred and forty-two! Now, where were the balance of them, and what were they about? Of course some of them might have been engaged on Committees; but we have no doubt the greater number were either attending to their own private business, or idling their time away to the neglect of their public duties, and at the same time drawing their eight dollars per day. Is this right?—nay, is it *honest*?

We are glad to see that a proposition was offered a few days since, by Mr. *Hopkins*, (a Democrat) that when the House finds itself thus without a quorum, the Clerk shall call the roll and take a list of the absentees and have it published in the city papers. This course, with a Resolution that when a member (not sick or otherwise disabled) was not attending to his public duties he should not draw his pay, would, we have no doubt, go a great ways towards correctiag what we fear is becoming a montrous abuse on the part of our national representatives.

☞ We invite the reader's attention to the letter of Mr. *Webster* to our Minister in London, on the subject of the outrage upon the brig Creole by the British authorities at Nassau. We are always willing to give "the devil his due," and must say that we were agreeably disappointed on reading this letter, aboundiag, as it does—in sound doctrines and breathing a true American spirit—what we never expected to see in a production of Mr. *Webster's*. It must be that the abuse of his Whig brethren has worked a salutary reform in Mr. W.'s ideas of patriotism and republicanism.

Surry District.—We understand the Whigs in the Surry Congressional District have settled upon Col. ANDERSON MITCHELL of Wilkesborough, as their candidate to succeed the Hon. *Lewis Williams*, deceased. The Democrats will probably run R. MURCHISON, Esq., of Ashe county.

COMING TO!

We see the following severe castigation of faithless Whigery copied into some of our exchanges, credited to the *Mercury*, a Whig paper (hitherto) published at Oxford in this State. It is cheering to see such indications of returning sanity on the part of at least some of those who have been seduced into the ranks of the Federalists;—but if the *Mercury* intends to keep up this practice of telling *the truth* of its Whig associates, its Editor may as well make up his mind to be *un*whigged at once—which, by the bye, he might not consider any great calamity. At any rate, we invite the attention of our Whig friends hereabouts to the remarks of the *Mercury*;—assuring them of one thing as certain, that they are not "*locofoco lies*":

"*Seven Wonders.*—Who would have believed it, when the whigs raised such an uncommon uproar about Mr. Van Buren's fine furniture, that they would require an addition of $6,000 to furnish the White House for the Log Cabin President?

"Who would have believed it, after the Whigs had denounced, in the most unmeasured terms, Mr. Van Buren's Administration, for its extravagance, and made retrenchment and reform their watch word, that the first year of the reign of Whigery would cost $30,000,000?

"Who would have believed it, while the Whigs were crying an empty Treasury, that they would have given away the money not in the Treasury, but actually borrowed money to give away (liberal souls) and made a funded debt, to make the heirs of Gen. Harrison rich?

"Who would have believed it, when they run Mr. Tyler on the Whig ticket to prove that a Bank was not their object, that they would have been in such a hurry to charter a Bank, and that the very man they used to deceive the people should be used by providence to frustrate their wild schemes?

"Who would have believed it, when the Whigs so shamefully abused the Treasury notes, that they would order an issue of the same to pay their own dear selves?

"Who would have believed it, during the protracted and interesting extraordinary Congress that they must spend as much time to undo what they were then doing, and thereby receive exactly $16 per day to do nothing; for it is worse than nothing—paid $8 per day to do, and $8 per day to undo what they had done, is exactly $16 per day to do nothing!

"Who would have believed it, when under the hard cider excitement, the Whigs promised prosperity to the nation, extension of commerce, and good prices for produce, money plenty,—that in one year of their reign, the commerce of the nation should be stagnated; money scarce, produce extremely low; an unparalleled pressure on the whole community; men failing; labor worth scarcely any thing, and the greatest distress on the whole community. Was not the Bankrupt Law a wise provision made in good time: and are they not wisely employed to stay at the Capitol and do and undo at $8 per day, in such difficult times as these?"

A late New Orleans paper gives an account of a severe battle between a party of Texians and Mexicans. The latter numbered about five hudred men, and were so severely whipt by the Texians, that only two escaped. The report wants confirmation.

The Florida War.—A citizen of Florida has submitted to the War Depatment a plan for terminating, in earnest, the Florida War. The plan is said to meet the approbation of the first men in the army, and if judiciously managed, would close the War in a month. Let it be tried.

New Senators.—Mr. CRITTENDEN (Gen. Harrison's Attorney General) has been elected United States Senator by the Kentucky Legislature, *vice* Henry Clay, resigned. And the Governor of New Hampshire has appointed the Hon. LEONARD WILCOX a Senator from that State, *vice* Mr. Pierce resigned.

From the following, which we find the Alexandria *Index* of the 8th instant, it is likely that South Carolina will soon have to send a new Senator to Washington. We hope it may be *Geo. McDuffie*. The *Index* says: "Mr. Preston will resign his seat in the Senate, according to that living jade, madam Rumor, in all next week. We hope it is true for we want a majority in the Senate as soon as possible."

A Patriotic Example!—A late number of the Ohio Statesman contains the following manly renunciation of Whigery:

"PATRIOT, Galia co., O., Feb. 12, 1842.

"DEAR SIR: I have been a pretty good whig until recently, when discarding certain items, as inimical to the true interests of our beloved country; I find that I cannot digest the doctrine of Abolitionism; and furthermore, a disunion of the States is not now my politics; and furthermore, a high Tariff is of no benefit to me. The history of the Galipolis and many other Banks, has proved emesis.

"I have disposed of all superfluous peltry—viz: 'coon skins, opossum skins, skunk skins, empty cider barrels, buckeye cabins, &c. If, then, dear sir, you think I would do for a Democrat, I will dress by the right into the ranks of Democracy, and ever be found in that firm phalanx, combatting the enemies of our republican institutions. Yours, respectfully.

"SAMUEL E. GATES.

"SAMUEL MEDARY, Esq."

The Legislature of Mississippi has instructed the Senators in Congress from that State to vote for the repeal of the Bankrupt and Distribution laws of the Extra Congress. If thsse instructions had come a little sooner, that foul blot upon our national statute book, the Bankrupt Law, would have been expunged.

Ambrose Spencer, son of the present Secretary of War, John C. Spencer, has been arrested at Albany, New York, for forgery. He is charged with having forged his father's name to papers for a large amount. He being of a "highly respectable family," the plea of insanity has already been set up to screen him from the consequences of his rascality.

The Judge before whom Mr. Jaudon was arraigned for his misdeeds while connected with the United States Bank, has set him at liberty. It seems to be no hard matter, now-a-days, for gilded rascality to buy off justice. Biddle will next be turned lose, and proclaimed a persecuted, injured man!

The nominations of Maj. *Barker*, as first Comptroller of the Treasury, and Mr. *Bradford*, as U. S. Judge in place of the late Judge Hopkinson of Philadelphia, have both been rejected by the Senate. Maj. B. is a Democrat, and Mr. B. a Tyler Whig, so Mr. CLAY had them both thrown overboard! "No proscription for opinion sake!"

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE....March 1, 1842.

After the presentation of petitions and memorials, the following Resolutions heretofore introduced by Mr. CLAY came up as the orders of day:

1. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the General Government, in conducting its administration, to provide an adequate revenue within the year to meet the current expenses of the year; and that any expedient either by loan or by Treasury notes, to supply, in time of peace, a deficiency of revenue, especially during successive years, is unwise, and must lead to pernicious consequences.

2. *Resolved*, That such an adequate revenue cannot be obtained by duties on foreign imports, without adopting a higher rate than twenty per cent. as provided for in the Compromise act, which, at the time of its passage, was supposed and assumed as a ratio that would supply a sufficient revenue for an economical administration of the Government.

3. *Resolved, therefore*, That the rate of duties on foreign imports ought to be augmented beyond the rate of twenty per cent. so as to produce a nett revenue of twenty-six millions of dollars—twenty-two for the ordinary expenses of Government, two for the payment of the existing debt, and two millions as a reserved fund for contingencies.

4. *Resolved*, That in the adjustment of a tariff to raise an amount of twenty-six millions of revenue, the principles of the Compromise act generally should be adhered to; and that, especially, a maximum rate of ad valorem duties should be established, from which there ought to be as little departure as possible.

5. *Resolved*, That the provision in the act of the extra session, for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, requiring the operation of that act to be suspended, in the contingency of a higher rate of duty than twenty per cent., ought to be repealed.

6. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Government at all times, but more especially in a season such as now exists of general embarrassment and pecuniary distress, to abolish all useless institutions and offices, to curtail all unnecessary expenses, and to practise rigid economy.

7. *Resolved*, That the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress ought to be greatly reduced; and the mileage of members of Congress ought to be regulated and more clearly defined.

8. *Resolved*, That the expenses of the judicial department of Government have, of late years, been greatly increased, and ought to be diminished.

9. *Resolved*, That the diplomatic relations of the United States with foreign powers have been unnecessarily extended during the last twelve years, and ought to be reduced.

10. *Resolved*, That the franking privilege ought to be further restricted, the abusive uses of it restrained and punished, the postage on letters reduced, the mode of estimating distances more clearly defined and prescribed, and a small addition to postage made on books, pamphlets, and packages, transmitted by the mail, to be graduated and increased according to their respective weights.

11. *Resolved*, That the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of the War, and of the Navy Departments, and the Postmaster General, be severally directed, as soon as practicable, to report what offices can be abolished, and what retrenchment of public expenditure can be made without public detriment in the respective branches of the public service under their charge.

Mr. CLAY took the floor and spoke about two hours in a set speech in favor of his resolutions. It is said to have been one of his most labored efforts to show the worse to be the better cause. He was followed by Mr. LINN, who spoke against the Resolutions very ably. Mr. WRIGHT then took the floor; but before proceeding to address the Senate, offered the following amendments to Mr. CLAY'S Resolutions:

To the 2d resolution: Strike out all after the word "obtained," in the first line, and insert "without restoring to the National Treasury the revenue from the public lands, or the imposition of high taxes upon all foreign imports, including the ordinary necessaries of life," thus making the tax onerous to the whole people, because of those necessaries the whole people are consumers.

To the 3d resolution: Strike out all after the word "therefore," in the first line, and insert "that so much of the act entitled an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved on the 4th day of September, 1841, as appropriates those proceeds to the States and Territories, and to the District of Columbia, ought to be repealed, because it is now apparent that this portion of the public revenue cannot be taken from the National Treasury, without creating the instant necessity for increased loans, or additional taxation, or both, to an amount sufficient to supply the deficiency thus produced.

To the 4th resolution: Strike out all after the word "amount," in the first line, and insert "of revenue such as may be required over and above the means to be derived from the sales of the public lands, which amount should always be equal to the current expenditures of the Government, economically and properly administered, and to the gradual but certain extinguishment of any existing debt, the principles of the act of the 20 of March, 1833, entitled "An act to modify the act of the 14th July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports," commonly called the compromise act, ought to be adhered to as the general basis of such adjustment.

To the 5th resolution: Strike out the words "ought to be repealed" in the last line, and insert "presents the ground upon which only Congress has assented to the distribution of the land revenue to the States, and when it shall appear that the distribution cannot taken place consistently with the terms of that provision, it will appear that a state of things exists under which Congress did not intend it should take place at all."

To the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th resolutions: Strike out all after the word "resolved," and insert:

"*Therefore*, That Congress is called upon to retrench its expenses:—

By abridging the duration of the long session;

By regulating and more defining the mileage of the members; and

By diminishing its contingent expenses, and especially those incurred for stationery; for printing; for the employment of clerks to committees; and for folding printed matter to be transmitted through the mail.

And that Congress is also called upon to make retrenchment in the following departments of the public service, viz.

To diminish the expenses of the Judiciary department. To bring the diplomatic relations of the United States within narrower limit, by discontinuing appropriations for Charge d'Affaires at Naples, Bogota, Carracas, St. Jago and Lima. To diminish the expenses of foreign intercourse by reducing the appropriations for diplomatic representatives for Prussia and Brazil to the compensation attached to the grade of ministers resident, and for those for Austria and Mexico to the compensation attached to the grade of Charge d'Affairs. To restricting the franking privilege of members of Congress to letters and other communications in writing only, and those not to exceed the weight of . To further limit and more clearly define the franking privileges of deputy postmasters; and to increase and regulate, according to the weight, the charges to be made upon books, pamphlets, and other printed packages transmitted through the mails.

After ordering the printing of these amendments, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following Resolution offered by Mr. PENDLETON of Ohio, was rejected—yeas 65, nays 104:

Resolved, That the Constitution was "ordained and established" to form a "perfect union" of these States, and that Congress not only has no authority to take any measures for the dissolution of that Union which it was thus created to defend and protect, but that it is the paramount duty of every department of this Government, and of all the people of these States, "indignantly to frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

The balance of the day was consumed in discussing the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

IN SENATE, *March* 2.—After reports from the Committees, and the presentation of petitions and memorials, Mr. WRIGHT commenced his speech against Mr. CLAY'S Resolutions, and in favor of the amendments he offered yesterday. When Mr. W. concluded, Mr. SMITH of Indiana took the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After adopting a Resolution to meet hereafter at 11 o'clock, instead of 12, the House took up the report of the retrenchment Committee, and spent the morning hour in discussing it. It then went into Committee of the whole on the Appropriation Bill, and devoted the remainder of the day to its consideration.

The time of the two Houses, up to the 7th instant, was principally occupied—the Senate, in discussing the political projects of Mr. CLAY, for altering the Constitution and increasing the t and the House in discussing the Resolutions repo by the Retrenchment Committee and the Civil A propriation Bill. The plan of an Exchequer ported to the Senate, was taken up on the 7th, postponed to the 21st. So it seems there is much anxiety to act in the matter. Indeed, we h by a private letter from Washington, that it is the pression there that nothing is likely to be done at this Session towards the settlement of any of the great questions which have been so much agitated of late in the public mind;—the whole time and exertions of the Whig majority in both Houses being incessantly occupied in intrigues for the Presidency! Mr. CLAY'S Resolutions, the two Exchequer plans, and the Report of the Retrenchment Committee, all point in that direction. Here, then, are all the promised glorious results of the great Whig victory of 1840—a disgraceful, contemptible scramble among rival Whig leaders for the Presidency!—We predict a waterloo defeat to the whole of them.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in this County, on the 8th inst., *Amelia S. Tagert*, the youngest daughter of the dec'd. Neel Morrison and Eliza McKee, and consort of James M. Tagert, in the 23d year of her age. She has left a disconsolate husband, an infant son, a widowed mother, and a large circle of friends, to whom her sweetness of disposition, and amiableness of conduct and character had greatly endeared her, to lament her premature departure. It was her privilege to entertain, as she humbly trusted, a precious hope in the atoning blood of Jesus; and she had purposed for some months past to connect herself with the visible church by a public profession of religion. But alas! it had been deferred, too long deferred; and this she deeply lamented upon her death bed. This fact should serve as a warning to many. Tho' desirous to live, if the Lord would be pleased to spare her, yet she appeared resigned to any issue which he might ordain. The three last days of her life were spent in prayers. It was refreshing to hear with what fervour and pointed emphasis she addressed the throne of grace, pleading for the pardon of her many sins—that God would be with her in all her trials—and that he would accept and save her "*for Christ's sake.*" After almost incessantly pouring out her soul in prayer for herself, and for her friends, for the space of three days, she appeared to fall into a sleep with broken accents of prayer falling from her lips—and thus, without a struggle or a groan, as we trust, she fell asleep in Jesus. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

Providence, March 10, 1842.

DIED, Very suddenly, in this County on the 7th inst., Mrs. *Rosanna Walker*, relict of the late John Walker, aged 72 years. Mrs. W. ate a hearty supper and retired to bed in her usual health;—about midnight she woke up in much pain, and expired in less than an hour. She had been an exemplary member of the Associate Reformed Church for about fifty years, and was by all her acquaintances esteemed a most worthy member of society and of the Christian Church. It is remarkable, that the husband of the deceased was like herself, taken off at a few moments' warning. The truly pious, however, are never called out of season.—[*Comm.*

Administrator's Sale.

THE Subscriber, having obtained Special Letters of Administration on the Estate of Rosanna Walker, deceased, late of Mecklenburg county, will offer at public sale, at her late residence, on *Friday the 1st day of April next*, the following property belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz:

Corn, Wheat, Oats,

And Roughness of various kinds;

Horses,

Cattle, Hogs and

SHEEP;

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Farming Implements

Of every kind, and a variety of other articles not herein mentioned.

Terms of Sale.—A reasonable credit, to be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN WALKER, Admr.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, will be sold to the highest bidder, (under authority of the last Will of John Walker, Sr., deceased,) a valuable NEGRO MAN, on a credit to be made known at the sale.

JOHN WALKER, Executor.

March 10, 1842. 53...ts

CIRCUS AND CARAVAN.

Splendid and Combined Attraction of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performances, with a beautiful collection of Living Wild Animals, comprising the Stupendous Giraffe, the Elephant,

And Every variety of Wild Beasts, Birds, and Reptiles.

JUNE, TITUS, ANGEVINE & CO. Proprietors, of the Bowery Amphitheatre, New-York.

J. J. NATHANS, *EQUESTRIAN MANAGER.*

THE proprietors of the above named establishment have the honor to announce to the citizens of *Charlotte*, that their unequalled troupe of EQUESTRIANS, and splendid CARAVAN of WILD ANIMALS, will exhibit *at Charlotte*, on *Tuesday, March the 22d*, 1842.

The public are also respectfully informed that the equestrian troupe, under the management of Mr. J. J. NATHANS, is composed of the most extensive and talented artists, comprising several of the most celebrated and skilful performers both of this country and of Europe. Attached to this company, is the far famed INDIA RUBBER MAN, of Astley's Amphitheater, London, whose incredible performances have caused so much excitement wherever he has appeared, besides others in every department of the Olympic Exercises.

N. B. An extensive and splendid Band of Musicians is engaged, who will accompany the performances with a choice selection of the most popular airs, marches, overtures, and waltzes.

Doors open at one o'clock: Performance to commence at half past one P. M.

Price of Admission 50 cents—Children and Servants half Price.

The same will be exhibited at Orr's Store, Monday, March 21st. [March 15, 1842

POETRY.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

MY HUMBLE LOT.

Could I escape the humble lot
To which I am confin'd;
It suits me ill, I like it not;
"I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd"—
Who would I be?—where would I go?—
For what exchange my toil?
I swear and vow I hardly know;
So let me think a while:

I'd be an Orator—a Clay,
A Webster or Calhoun;
Oh no! I could not bear to *say*
What I'd unsay so soon.
I'd be a Cæsar—or I'd be
Napoleon! aye, Le Grand!
What! live an exile out at sea,
Or die by Brutus' hand?

I'd be a Sultan—a grand Turk—
I would *not*, from my soul!
For, there again is dreadful work,
The bowstring and the bowl.
An Autocrat I would not be,
With his accursed knout;
And, Poland! I would set thee free,
And turn all captives out.

Well, I'd be Louis Phillippe, then,
A citizen made King:
No! Frenchmen are ferocious men,
Assassins would upspring;
Gun-barrels fixed all in a row;
Machines infernal—yes,
That fifty balls at once will throw,
Would not suit me, I guess!

I'd be a Congressman—oh, lud!
Why, that is worse than all:
Some ruffian there, who thirsts for blood,
Would shoot me with a ball!
To meet a man in argument
Your bully now disdains—
'Tis easier, by a bullet sent,
To blow out all his brains!

I'd be a President—oh, worse!
Much worse, upon my word;
I'd be as soon yon carion corse,
The prey of beast and bird:
The party dogs around would growl,
The vultures flap their wings,
The beasts of prey would ceaseless howl,
And tear my flesh to strings.

Will nothing do? Must I eschew
All things beneath the sun?
Oh, no! I'll tell you what I'd do:
I'd be like Washington!
Ther.'s nothing there to make one start;
"Room for the greatest! Room!"
No dagger for that noble heart!
No exile for his doom!

Egyptian harness'd slaves to bring
Their piles of cumbrous stone,
To sepulchre some worthless King,
Whose name is not unknown;
But Freemen, for their God-like son,
Point us to nobler charts;
They tell us that their Washington
Is coffin'd in their hearts.

But is it so? Is he there?
I mourn to answer, No!
His labor has been spent in air—
His works they overthrow—
His warning voice, unheeded, falls*—
His legacy forgot—
Their brotherhood is lost in brawls—
"*Out—out, thou damned spot!*"

Then welcome, welcome, humble lot!
What boots it to be great?
I'll dig and delve this little spot,
Contented with my fate.
All things are but inanities,
The Preacher tells us true;
Oh, vanity of vanities!
"What shadows we pursue!"

* See the petitions for a dissolution of the Union, presented to Congress by John Quincy Adams and Giddings of Ohio, (both modern Whigs.)—*Printer's Devil.*

AGRICULTURE.

From the Plough Boy.

DISPUTED QUESTIONS IN AGRICULTURE.

A writer in the eighth number of the Farmers' Register, after commenting with some asperity on the confused notions which prevail among agriculturists on certain important, but at the same time easily ascertained truths, proposes five inquiries, and gives under each head, the best means of arriving at satisfactory conclusions respecting them.

Of these, I will select two, and give to the readers of the Register what information I have collected from the results of several years' attention to those subjects, though I do not know if that information will be of any service to the writer of the article, gathered, as it has been, from a point very distant from the place where his experiments have been made. But it may avail others, if not him.

The first inquiry I propose to examine is the third in the order in which they are made; it is, "at what distance is it best to plant and by what modes of culture corn will produce most net profit?"

On the first head of this inquiry, I have satisfied myself, from my own experience and from all the observation I have bestowed upon the management of others, that, in the middle region of South Carolina, corn on upland will, one year with another, on manured and unmanured lands, produce most at the distance of four feet by five, and one stalk to the hill. This may seem to most planters too far apart, and that too much ground is lost thereby. If the object with planters is to produce the greater number of ears, and not the largest quantity of grain, I will admit that the distance is too great, but not otherwise. Thirty bushels of grain to an acre of Indian corn, on upland, is a large yield; far above the average with the best planters, and above the largest yield to any one, with most.—It is easily proved, that an acre of corn planted four feet by five, and one stalk to the hill, will produce over that quantity; if each stock will produce an ear that will measure a pint, and it cannot be a difficult matter to make land rich enough to yield a pint to the stock, if sufficient distance is given. By lessening the distance, or leaving two stocks to the hill, a portion of the nutriment that would otherwise be imparted to the ear will be drawn away to support the increased quantity of stock and the blades thereon, and more fodder but less corn will be made thereby.

Added to this is another reason why I give that distance to my corn. I never take off the suckers, and I leave it to nature to relieve each stock of any superabundance of nutriment in the soil, by throwing off as many suckers as it can support. This last reason may be a very insufficient one to most planters, and I may have given rise to another "*disputed question in Agriculture;*" but I am fully convinced that nothing is gained by removing the sucker from corn; often injury is done, and always time is lost in the operation. So that though I leave my corn very wide apart at first, it becomes thicker, and just where I want it—in the best spots; and I have the distance better regulated by that means, than by the most judicious management of my own. Of the propriety of leaving the suckers on corn, I could supply some useful information, but I would thereby extend this article to too great length; and I will now, very briefly, in reply to the second branch of the above inquiry, state my method of cultivating corn, without, however, claiming for it the best mode, or that which will produce the greatest net profit.

The land intended for corn should be broken up, deep, some time before it is planted. Just before planting, it should be thrown up in three furrows (with the *shovel* plough,) and crossed (deep) with one furrow of the same plough. If manured, it should be trenched as follows: The hands employed in dropping the manure should use a basket for that purpose that will hold about a bushel. They should walk upon the three forrows, and at each check place one foot, and drop the manure on each side of the foot, and then gently ease up the foot, which will leave an opening in the manure at the bottom of the furrow for the reception of the corn, which should be immediately dropped, and covered. This may all be useless detail to most planters, but I have often seen corn dropped on the manure, or covered with it, with decided ly bad effect.

As soon as the corn is fairly up, and attains some three or four leaves, it should be ploughed as deep as it will admit of.—All the subsequent tending should be superficial. After the first ploughing, it should be *moulded* with the hoe, and then ploughed four times afterwards with the *sweep* plough, and bedded with the hoe, when the corn is just getting in ear. This may seem a very great deal of work to many, who tend their corn with much less, but I have endeavored to answer the question according to my own method and my belief, "by what modes of culture, corn will produce the most net profit."

I had intended to reply to the inquiry, "Whether it is injurious or beneficial to cut the roots of corn during its growth?" but I have already extended this paper to a greater length than I thought I would do in setting out, and I must reserve for some future numbers the result of my experience on that "disputed question."

COTTON.

MAXIMS AND PRECEPTS FOR YOUNG FARMERS.

Regard all persons whose time and labor are wholly at your command, as beings for whose health, comfort and good conduct in this life, you will be held most fearfully responsible in the life to come.

Never forget that both moral and bodily health depend on the same thing, that is *temperance* in food, drink, and all sensual indulgences; and *temperance* in the use of means to get rich.

To *wish well* is not enough; you must *do well*, or your benevolence, like faith without good works, will be dead and utterly worthless.

Ever bear in mind that useful knowledge, and the proper application of it, are to the health of the soul, what wholesome food and proper exercise are to the health of the body.

Value, as you ought, the experience of others, and your own will cost you far less than without such aid; since to use theirs costs only the effort of memory, whereas the price paid for your own will often be the loss of health, fortune and character.

The more you strive to enrich your minds with every good thing which men and books can teach, the greater will be your power to obtain wealth, honor, fame, and every rational enjoyment.

Trust not others to do for you what you can readily do for yourselves.

If you ever make a business of your pleasures, they will most assuredly soon make an end of your business.

Leave show to spendthrifts and fools, while *you and your families* consult only tasteful simplicity, comfort and usefulness, in all your arrangements and expenses.

Love not money for its own sake; still less for the power it gives you to gratify selfish and sinful passions. But fail not to regard it as the most efficient means to accomplish all benevolent purposes. You will thus make it a blessing instead of a curse, both to yourselves and others.

True economy, consists not so much in *saving* money, as in *spending* it when made, *solely and judiciously* for purposes really useful. This annually increases your profits, instead of diminishing or keeping them stationary.

Avoid debt as you would pestilence, for it humbles, debases and degrades a man in his own eyes; subjects him to insults and persecutions from others; but still worse, it is a perpetual temptation, however anxiously resisted, to fraud, falsehoods, and theft—nay, not unfrequently, to despair, and even self-murder.

To take advantage in a bargain, is *virtually* to take money out of another's pocket, who is not aware of it. Worldlings call it "*fair play*," but all honest men call it "*cheating and swindling*."

The only just means of increasing wealth, are constant industry—true economy of time—as well as money—well directed labor, and the regular application of a portion of our fair profits to increase our capital.

Never expect your lands to give you *much*, if you give them *little*; nor to make you *rich*, if you make them *poor*. Therefore, always manure them to the full extent of your means, and they will ever make you ample returns in rapidly increasing your productions.

Economy, not less than humanity, requires you to keep all your farming stock in thriving condition; for a working animal in good order will do much more work and eat less than a poor one; while the rest of your stock, *well kept*, will yield more of every thing, than double their number, if half-starved, as such animals often are.

To "save at the spigot and let out at the bung," will soon empty the biggest hogshead; so will economy in small matters, and waste in large ones, speedily squander the largest estate.

In all your farming operations, never forget that TIME, like money, if once lost or misspent, is forever past recovery.

Constantly arrange before hand, the daily work of your farms. Then none of your laborers need ever be idle in waiting to be told what he has to do.

Provide a place for every thing, and misplace nothing. No time will ever then be lost in searching for what you want.

Keep double sets of such plantation implements as are most used, and most exposed to wear and tear. The whole cost of extra sets, will amply be repaid by saving the whole time lost in waiting for repairs, when only single sets are kept.

Never resort to what are called "makeshifts," when it is possible to avoid it; for they are almost always sure sings.

The very reverse of the lawyer's maxim, "*de minimis non curat Lex*"—the law regards not the smallest matters—must be the farmer's guide, or his largest concerns can never prosper as they might.

To keep good gates and fences, saves much time and labor in preventing trespasses; much loss of crops from depredations; and best of all, it saves much wrangling and ill will among neighbors, about mischievous stock.

If you would excel in your profession, the dilligent culture of your mind is as indispensable as that of your fields.

Never commit the self hurtful folly of looking upon any of the honest trades, professions, and callings, as inimical to your own; for there is a natural bond of interest and amity between the *whole*, which cannot possibly be preserved without the cordial co-operation of *all*.

Encourage, both by precept and example, the true spirit of husbandry; for it promotes harmony, goodwill and social intercourse among all with whom you deal; it tends to elevate your own class to its proper rank; and above all, it advances the welfare of your country, by promoting the most important of all her great interests.

Never flatter yourselves, as some silly people do, that you know all which can be known, even of the most simple branch of your profession, or you will soon know much less than thousands of your more modest, less assuming brethren. But always act under the firm belief, that there is no ascertainable limit to our acquisitions in any art or science whatever; nor any difficulties which constant, dilligent study cannot overcome. Your progress then, towards the highest attainable point in whichever you prefer, will be as sure as fate itself. The accidents and vicissitudes of life may possibly interrupt your course; but only *persevere*, and you will finally conquer, with absolute certainty, all obstacles that are not insuperable.—*Cultivator.*

Valuable Recipes.—Those who make candles will find it a great improvement to steep the wicks in lime; they will burn clear, and the tallow will not "run."

Brittania ware should be first rubbed gently with a woollen cloth and sweet oil, then washed in warm suds and rubbed with soft leather and whiting.—Thus treated, it will retain its beauty to the last.

New iron should be very gradually heated at first; after it has become inured to the heat, it is not likely to crack.

It is a good plan to put new earthern ware into cold water, and let it heat gradually until it boils, then cool again.

The oftener carpets are shaken the longer they will wear; the dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads.

Do not wrap knives and forks in woollens—wrap them in a good strong paper. Steel is injured by laying in woollens.

Brass andirons should be cleansed, done up in papers, and put in dry places during the summer.

It is easy to have a supply of horse radish all the winter. Have a quantity grated while the root is in perfection, put it into bottles, fill it with vinegar, and keep it corked tight.—*Western Farmer.*

Ringworms and Tetters.—The juice of narrow dock root mixed with good apple vinegar and repeatedly applied to ringworms and tetters, is said to be an excellent remedy.

Also, the compound extract of Sarsaparilla; or the root dried, powdered, and mixed with an equal quantity of loaf sugar and taken, is said to be effectual in curing tetters.

A strong tincture, or the juice of fresh blood root rubbed on frequently for a few days, is also said to be a good remedy for ringworms or tetters.

Charcoal for Sheep.—We have often heard of the benefits supposed to be derived from the practice of supplying hogs plentifully with charcoal; but we have no recollection until lately of seeing it recommended for sheep. A late paper however, states that free access to coal and coal dust is found to be highly conducive to their health, and also beneficial in ridding them of ticks and other virmin.

Domestic Tea.—The leaves of the Red Raspberry, gathered in a fair day and cured in an open airy room, is said to be equal in every respect to our foreign teas.

Daniel Dennis.

THIS celebrated *Jack* will stand every other week at the stables of the subscribers, (commencing at Lewis Dinkins,') and will be let to mares at the following rates, viz: Three Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; Five Dollars the Season, and Seven Dollars to insure a mare to be with colt. Trading the mare in every instance, forfeits the insurance. He is young and thought to be equal if not superior to any Jack that has ever stood in this country.

Season to commence the 10th of March and end the 10th of July.

JOHN M. POTTS.
LEWIS DINKINS.

March 5, 1842. 50...TF.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...F

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsom supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Oders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Executors' Sale.

THE Subscribers, as Executors of the last will and testament of the late James McCulloch, will expose to public sale, *on Tuesday* the 15th of March next, the following property belonging to said Estate, to wit:

A STOCK OF

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep;

HOUSEH'LD & KITCHEN FURNITURE;

Farming Implements

OF ALL KINDS;

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

CORN

And other kinds of GRAIN—and also Roughness;

ABOUT TWENTY BALES OF

COTTON;

One Plantation Wagon and Gearing;

A fine Carriage and Harness;

A Set of Blacksmith's Tools;

A COTTON GIN,

(*With the Gearing*

SIX VERY LIKELY YOUNG

NEGROES,

And a quantity of other property not here named.

TERMS OF SALE—Nine months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.—The sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold.

JOHN WALKER,
WM. ROSS,
JOHN PARKS, } Executors.

Feb. 22, 1842.

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate of the late James McCulloch, must present them according to law, or their payment will be barred; and those owing the same must make early settlements, as the affairs of the Estate must be closed.

THE EXECUTORS.

Executor's Sale.

ON *Friday, the 18th of March next*, the Subscriber, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of H. H. Glover, deceased, will expose to public sale, at the late residence of said deceased, the following property, viz:—a large quantity of Live Stock, embracing

Horses,

Cattle, Hogs and

SHEEP,

(*Of the latter, a beautiful flock of real Merinoes.*)

A quantity of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay, and Fodder; about two thousand pounds of Bacon: one Wagon Gearing; Farming Tools;

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

And numerous other articles not herein specified.

TERMS OF SALE.—Six Months' credit, the purchaser to give a note with satisfactory security; the note to bear interest from date.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, will be Rented for the present year, the PLANTATION belonging to the above estate. *Terms* made at the Renting.

STEPHEN H. SMITH, Executor.

February 22, 1842. 51...3w

Charlotte Journal, copy till sale.

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscriber resspectfully tenders his thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, he now has no hesitation in saying that he is fully prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. All work done in his Establishmen will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. He has just received his

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

FOR 1841—2:

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

His Shop will be found in the South-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

ALEXANDER BETHUNE.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1842. 7....y

Last Call!

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to me by note, that their papers are placed in the hands of Col. Jno. W. Potts, and all those who do not call on him and settle before April Court next, may calculate on paying cost "to a dead certainty." Having purchased land, I am compelled to make this call for money.

WM. G. POTTS.

January 4, 1842. 43...tc

A few Good Things Yet,

AND

More Expected.

THE Proprietor of the "CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE" would inform his customers and the public generally, that his Stock of GROCERIES, and fancy articles to tickle the palate, is yet quite full, and he respectfully invites all to give him a call and be their own judge.

He would also state, that he expects in a short time to receive the most splendid and choice Stock of articles in his line ever brought to this region of country, when he will be fully prepared to please the taste of the most fastidious.

F. R. ROUECHE.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 28, 1841. 12...y

The Bankrupt Law.

THE subscriber will attend the District Court at Fayetteville and give attention to all cases under the Bankrupt Law which may be entrusted to him.

JAMES W. OSBORNE.

Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1842. 51...4w

CONDITIONS OF THE

Farmers' Register,

FOR THE TENTH VOLUME:—1842.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is puplished in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year *payable in advance.* [See also "PREMIUMS," below.]

II.—All *mail* payments must be made in bank notes, or checks of PAR VALUE in VIRGINIA—or otherwise of a CITY bank of the state in which the subscriber resides; and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication) must be POST-PAID; and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been *properly commited* to the mail, or to the hands of a post master. †

III.—If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be understood as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV.—The mutual obligatons of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or earlier payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 10, *strictly* according to the above conditions (in Articles I. and II.) before January 31st, (when No. I. will be issued,) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9. In like manner, and at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9, shall be sent, and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered.

† *Remarks.*—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any post-office that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscribers hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

☞ No agents, or general collectors, are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, post-master, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered, Address—

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 20, 1841.

*It will be *again* required (as formerly) that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the states in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fixed prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

: "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the lteter, if written by himself. (*Signed*) Amos Kendall, Postmaster General."

THE CULTIVATOR.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS

THE CULTIVATOR, (a consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer,) a monthly periodical, designed "to Improve the Mind and the Soil," and "to Elevate the Standing and Character of the Cultivators of the American Soil." WILLIS GAYLORD and LUTHER TUCKER, Editors. Published at Albany, (N. Y.) by Luther Tucker, Proprietor, at One Dollar per annum—Six Copies for Five Dollars—20 per cent. commission on twenty-five or more subscribers—25 per cent. on one hundred or more. All subscribers to commence with a volume. All payments to be made free of postage. ☞ The paper can be furnished from its commencement—Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4 at 50 cents each; and Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8, at $1,00 each.

The publisher of the Cultivator has the pleasure of presentig to the friends of the Agriculture in the United States, the prospectus of a new volume (the 9th, commencing January 1, 1842,) of that periodical. This paper is so well known in every part of the country, as to render a recapitulation of its objects and contents, generally, unnecessary. The range and variety of its articles—its list of contributors, (embracing the most distinguished agriculturists in every section of the Union,) unrivalled in numbers as well as in scientific and practical skill—the superiority of its mechanical execution, and the unequalled number, rich variety and superior beauty of its illustrations, embracing in the last two volumes about

Two Hundred Engravings,

representing the improved breeds of

Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Buildings, Implements, &c.,

and on every subject connected with agriculture, have contributed to render it a favorite with all classes interested in the cultivation of the soil, and given it a circulation hitherto unknown among the agricultural periodicals of the country—amounting to about

Twenty-Two Thousand!

Grateful for the evry favorable consideration the work has received and the extensive patronage awarded, the publisher would state that NO EFFORTS OR EXPENSE will be spared to give *new* and *increased* interest to the volume for 1842 It is intended to devote a larger portion of the work, (at least *one page* monthly,) to the subjects of GARDENING and the ORCHARD; and to enlarge the department devoted to DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY, and to the DISEASES OF ANIMALS, so as to render them as useful as possible to *all classes of our citizens.* To accomplish this, arrangements have been made as will place within our reach all European periodicals and publications important in agricultual and veterinary matters, and they will be made available in such a manner, as, in every respect, to render the Cultivator worthy the patronage it has received, and make it, all things considered, the

CHEAPEST AND BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER

ever published in this or any other country.

Post-masters and all those kind friends who have heretofore with so much liberality and patriotism, as well as those who wish to "elevate the standing and character of the cultivators of the American Soil," are respectfully invited to use their influence in promoting its circulation by acting as agents in their respective neighborhoods.

Any gentleman wishing to obtain the Cultivator, has only to hand his dollar to the Postmaster of his neighborhood, who will forward it to the publisher free of expense.

LUTHER TUCKER,
Publisher of the Cultivator.

Albany, December, 1841.

BLANK WARRANTS FOR SALE HERE